

# APPENDIX E



INTERNATIONAL  
OLYMPIC  
COMMITTEE

## **IOC Consensus Meeting on Sex Reassignment and Hyperandrogenism November 2015**

### **Participants:**

Prof Dr Uğur Erdener	Chairman, IOC Medical & Scientific Commission
Prof Arne Ljungqvist	Former Chairman, IOC Medical Commission
Dr Stéphane Bermon	Monaco Institute of Sports Medicine & Surgery, IAAF Medical & Scientific Senior Consultant
Michael Beloff, QC	Barrister, Blackstone Chambers
Prof Gerard Conway	Professor of Clinical Medicine, University College London
Prof Myron Genel	Professor Emeritus of Pediatrics and Senior Research Scientist, Yale Child Health Research Center Yale University School of Medicine
Ms Joanna Harper	Chief Medical Physicist, Radiation Oncology, Providence Portland Medical Center
Prof Angelica Linden Hirschberg	Department of Woman & Child Health, Division of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Karolinska Institutet
Prof Dr Maria Jose Martinez Patino	Faculty of Sport Sciences, University of Vigo
Prof Martin Ritzén	Professor Emeritus, Dept of Woman and Child Health Karolinska Institutet
Dr Eric Vilain	Professor of Human Genetics, Pediatrics and Urology Director, Center for Gender-Based Biology Chief, Medical Genetics, Department of Pediatrics Co-director, Clinical Genomic Center David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA
Jonathan Taylor	Partner, Bird & Bird
Liz Riley	Barrister, Bird & Bird
Dr Robin Mitchell	Vice-Chair, IOC Medical & Scientific Commission
Dr Rania Elwani	Member, IOC Medical & Scientific Commission
Dr Vidya Mohamed-Ali	Member, IOC Medical & Scientific Commission
Prof Yannis Pitsiladis	Member, IOC Medical & Scientific Commission
Dr Richard Budgett	IOC Medical & Scientific Director
Dr Lars Engebretsen	IOC Head of Scientific Activities
Christian Thill	IOC Senior Legal Counsel

## 1) Transgender guidelines

- A. Since the 2003 Stockholm Consensus on Sex Reassignment in Sports, there has been a growing recognition of the importance of autonomy of gender identity in society, as reflected in the laws of many jurisdictions worldwide.
- B. There are also, however, jurisdictions where autonomy of gender identity is not recognised in law at all.
- C. It is necessary to ensure insofar as possible that trans athletes are not excluded from the opportunity to participate in sporting competition.
- D. The overriding sporting objective is and remains the guarantee of fair competition. Restrictions on participation are appropriate to the extent that they are necessary and proportionate to the achievement of that objective.
- E. To require surgical anatomical changes as a pre-condition to participation is not necessary to preserve fair competition and may be inconsistent with developing legislation and notions of human rights.
- F. Nothing in these guidelines is intended to undermine in any way the requirement to comply with the World Anti-Doping Code and the WADA International Standards.
- G. These guidelines are a living document and will be subject to review in light of any scientific or medical developments.

In this spirit, the IOC Consensus Meeting agreed the following guidelines to be taken into account by sports organisations when determining eligibility to compete in male and female competition:

- 1. Those who transition from female to male are eligible to compete in the male category without restriction.
- 2. Those who transition from male to female are eligible to compete in the female category under the following conditions:
  - 2.1. The athlete has declared that her gender identity is female. The declaration cannot be changed, for sporting purposes, for a minimum of four years.
  - 2.2. The athlete must demonstrate that her total testosterone level in serum has been below 10 nmol/L for at least 12 months prior to her first competition (with the requirement for any longer period to be based on a confidential case-by-case evaluation, considering whether or not 12 months is a sufficient length of time to minimize any advantage in women's competition).

2.3. The athlete's total testosterone level in serum must remain below 10 nmol/L throughout the period of desired eligibility to compete in the female category.

2.4. Compliance with these conditions may be monitored by testing. In the event of non-compliance, the athlete's eligibility for female competition will be suspended for 12 months.

## 2) **Hyperandrogenism in female athletes**

In response to the interim award dated 24 July 2015 in Chand v AFI and IAAF CAS 2014/A/3759, the IOC Consensus Meeting recommended:

- Rules should be in place for the protection of women in sport and the promotion of the principles of fair competition.
- The IAAF, with support from other International Federations, National Olympic Committees and other sports organisations, is encouraged to revert to CAS with arguments and evidence to support the reinstatement of its hyperandrogenism rules.
- To avoid discrimination, if not eligible for female competition the athlete should be eligible to compete in male competition.